

9401535

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property/District Name: Wyand Farmstead Survey Number: WA-II-1108

Project: Scenic Easement Acquisition Agency: FHWA/SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no yes Name Date

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Based on the available information, the Wyand Farmstead, located on Shepherdstown Pike (MD 34) and backing on the C & O Canal and Potomac River near Sharpsburg, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for its association with the development of agriculture in Washington County and for its architecture which is representative of the evolution of architectural styles in rural western Maryland. The farmstead consists of a brick and frame farmhouse, probably constructed in two parts in the mid- and then late-19th century, summer kitchen, two barns, a corn crib and numerous other small agricultural outbuildings.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project File, Inventory Form

WA- (prepared by Engineering-Science but not yet submitted)

Prepared by: Engineering-Science

Elizabeth Hannold June 30, 1994
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable

A. Anderson 7-1-94
Reviewer, NR program Date

Survey No. WA - II - 1103

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles,
Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☐ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll,
Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☒ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☒ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaption

IV. Historic Period Themes:

☒ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture,
and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☐ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: Buildings
Historic Environment: rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Domestic/Single Family, Agricultural

Known Design Source: na

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. WA-II-1108

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic

and/or common Wyand Farmstead

2. Location

street & number Shepherdstown Pike

N/A not for publication

city, town Sharpsburg

☒ vicinity of

congressional district

state Maryland

county Washington

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Ralph and Rebecca Wyand

street & number 827 Oak Hill Avenue

telephone no.:

city, town Hagerstown

state and zip code Maryland 21740

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Washington County Courthouse

liber

street & number Washington Street

folio

city, town Hagerstown

state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date

☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. WA-II-1108

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Wyand Farm encompasses more than 141.5 acres on a plot of land facing the Shepherdstown Pike (Rte. 34) and backing on the C and O Canal and the Potomac River in an area of slightly rolling hills. The current farmhouse appears to comprise two houses built separately, some years apart. The two are attached in an L configuration, with the older house forming one segment of the L and the newer one the cross. The older house is two story with an attic on a stone foundation. The siding is clapboard. The windows are two over two. The roof is standing seam metal. It is a modest side-gabled I-house design. There are porches on both the front and back facades of the building. The front facade faces south. This building appears to date from the mid-nineteenth century.

When the newer part of the house was added, the main entry was redirected to the east. The newer addition is also two-story with attic and cellar. It is faced with brick and has a brick foundation and standing seam metal roof. Its windows, which are level with those of the older house, are also two over two except in the gable end of the attic where the windows are four over two. It is a basic Greek Revival design, but the cornice line of the newer addition is wider and more emphasized than that of the older section. The front porch extends the length of the house and has turned wooden columns, with brackets, a spindled frieze, and gingerbread trim. It is possible that the decorative trim, present only on the porch and suggestive of the Gothic Revival style, was added later. Each of the two sections has two brick chimneys, one at either end. The house is in good condition, with the brick section in better condition than the clapboard section. The brick section appears to date from the late nineteenth century.

Behind the clapboard section is a separate summer kitchen. It, too, is faced with clapboard, and has a stone foundation. The roof is asphalt shingles; the windows are nine over six. There are numerous agricultural outbuildings on the property, including a large wood-sided barn with a stone foundation. This barn is in fair condition. A smaller wood sided barn sits north of the house and south of the main barn, between the two buildings. Behind the smaller barn are a three-sided shed, currently used to house farm machinery, and a corn crib. Other smaller one-room buildings of German siding or brick dot the landscape. The Wyand farm is still a working farm.

*MHT staff believes this property needs further investigation to determine correct construction history.

8. Significance

Survey No. WA-II-1108

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect	unknown
check: Applicable Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D and/or		
Applicable Exception: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G		
Level of Significance: <input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local		

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Wyand farm was evaluated under National Register Criteria A and C for the period of Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870). The fact that the farmhouse appears to have been built in two stages suggests that the farm became increasingly prosperous over the years. It conveys local significance under Criterion A for its association with the development of agriculture in Washington County. The property is potentially eligible under Criterion C as a representative of the evolution of architectural styles as reflected in rural western Maryland.

Washington County was first settled in 1730, and incorporated in 1776. At that time it included what later became Allegany and Garrett Counties. The first settlers in Washington County were Germans who migrated south from Pennsylvania, settling first along the Conococheague Creek, and later, by 1739, along the Antietam Creek (Henninghausen 1891:14).

Early settlement was impeded by an inadequate transportation system and hostile Native Americans and was further discouraged by the French and Indian War--some early settlers even left the area for a safer location--but movement into the frontier picked up again after the war (Henninghausen 1891:14-21). Apart from a preference for locations along Potomac tributaries, the settlement distribution followed no regular pattern. Small factories were soon established, for example, the Antietam Iron Works and the Green Spring Furnace. The town of Sharpsburg was laid out in the 1760s (Williams 1906:24).

By 1730 an early route from Virginia to Pennsylvania was in use that followed a wilderness trail. The trail entered Maryland through the Monocacy River Valley, continued on to Frederick and from there northwest to Williamsport (originally called Conococheague) in Washington County on Conococheague Creek. Eventually known as the Monocacy Road, it was an active route only until about the 1780s (LeViness 1958:11). Washington County also could be reached from the south by way of the Potomac River.

By the 1780s, soil depletion from tobacco production had become a serious problem in eastern and southern Maryland. Some English settlers relocated to Washington County where the soil was more fertile, and briefly attempted producing tobacco. The county's inadequate transportation system lessened the profitability of tobacco as a cash crop (Craven 1965:76). That, coupled with the strong tradition of the majority of German settlers for more diversified agriculture, ensured an economy based on the production, processing, and transport of grain and grain products (Karinen 1958:144). Livestock and orchard products also were important to the local economy. The creeks and rivers provided water power for mills, most of which in Washington County were grist mills (Williams 1906:64).

1776 to 1860

Between the years 1776 and 1860, Washington County became an agricultural force within the state. It also saw the layout of the county's settlements completed, the creation of major systems of transportation networks as well as a fledgling industrial base that primarily supported the county's agrarian economy. At this time, land routes became more important than water routes, facilitating more dispersed settlement (Wesler, et al 1981:74,77).

Two other transportation systems became important for Washington County, the canal and the railroad. By 1842 the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was completed to the far western edge of Washington County, to the city of Hancock. Although the canal offered a means for local farmers to ship some of their produce to eastern markets, the canal never rivaled the road system (Sanderlin 1946:139).

Initially the railroad had little impact on Washington County, almost bypassing it. An 1859 map shows only one railroad extending from Hagerstown to the north. The effect of the railroad on shaping settlement patterns was negligible, but it did contribute to the demise of the canal (Wesler, et al 1981:78).

Between the Revolution and the Civil War, the population of Washington County showed a slow but steady pattern of growth increasing in 1860 to 31,417, 90 percent of whom were white. The low number of blacks indicates that agriculture was dominated by

grain producing farms and that tobacco and other labor intensive crops were not grown (Wesler, et al 1981:78). Also, as America's frontier was pushed westward, Washington County did not experience any great movements of outmigration as the did the rest of the state of Maryland (Karinen 1958:168). The availability and type of land meant that the land was rich enough to support a relatively high and prosperous population. Between 1840 and 1860, Washington County grew grain crops--oats, rye, wheat, corn, and some barley--which averaged between 5 percent and 10 percent of the state's total production. In 1850, Washington County was first in wheat, second in rye, and fourth in livestock production. The county's land value was rated third in the state (Wesler, et al 1981:79).

Supporting the agricultural business were local industries; for example, there were 55 grist mills in 1808. There were also flour mills, sawmills, forges, a few furnaces, and pottery manufacturers (Rice and Standt 1929:26). By 1840, Washington County's industries employed about 5 percent of the State's workers producing 10 percent of the State's total production (Wesler, et al 1981:81).

1860 to 1930

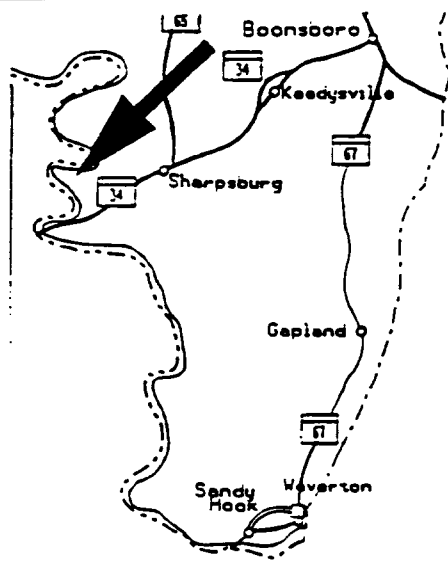
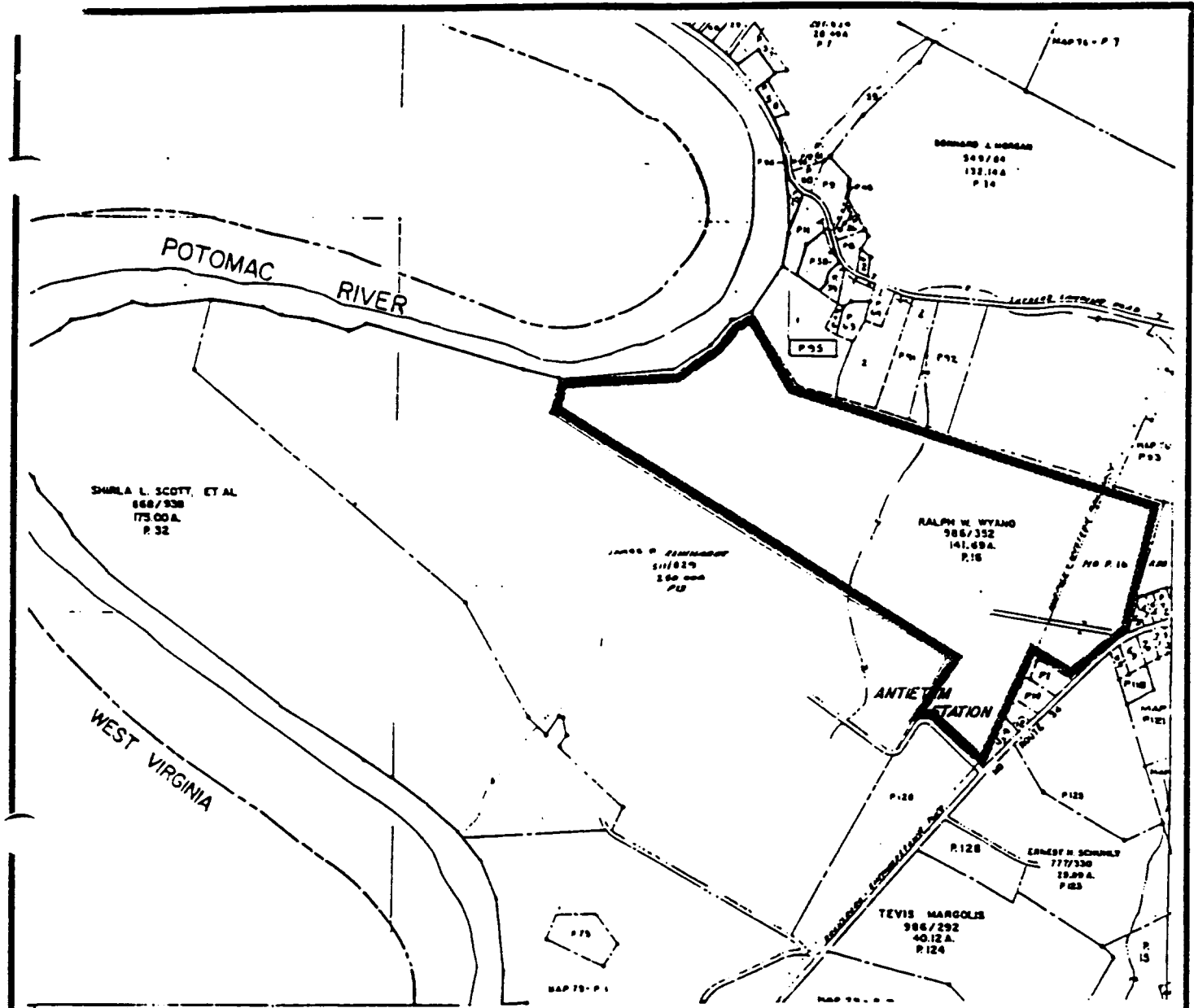
During the Civil War, much of Washington County became a battleground, although no substantial changes to it could be detected once the war was over. Between 1860 and 1930 the population of Washington County more than doubled from 31,417 to 65,882. And although the size of farms dropped after the war, the amount of grain produced between 1860 and 1880 rose steadily. Yet during the period of 1890 and 1930, corn and wheat production fluctuated due to economic depressions (Wesler, et al 1981:81-82).

After the Civil War, the nature of manufacturing changed with mills combining production previously found in single process mills. Other industries emerged such as distilleries, lime kilns, and brickyards. From 1870 to 1930, the number of industries dropped, while the number of employees rose steadily showing that the establishments were consolidating and expanding (Wesler, et al 1981:82).

During this same period, railroads expanded and road systems spread throughout the county thereby assuming the major transportation burden and reducing the need for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (Sanderlin 1946:258).

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PS-2746

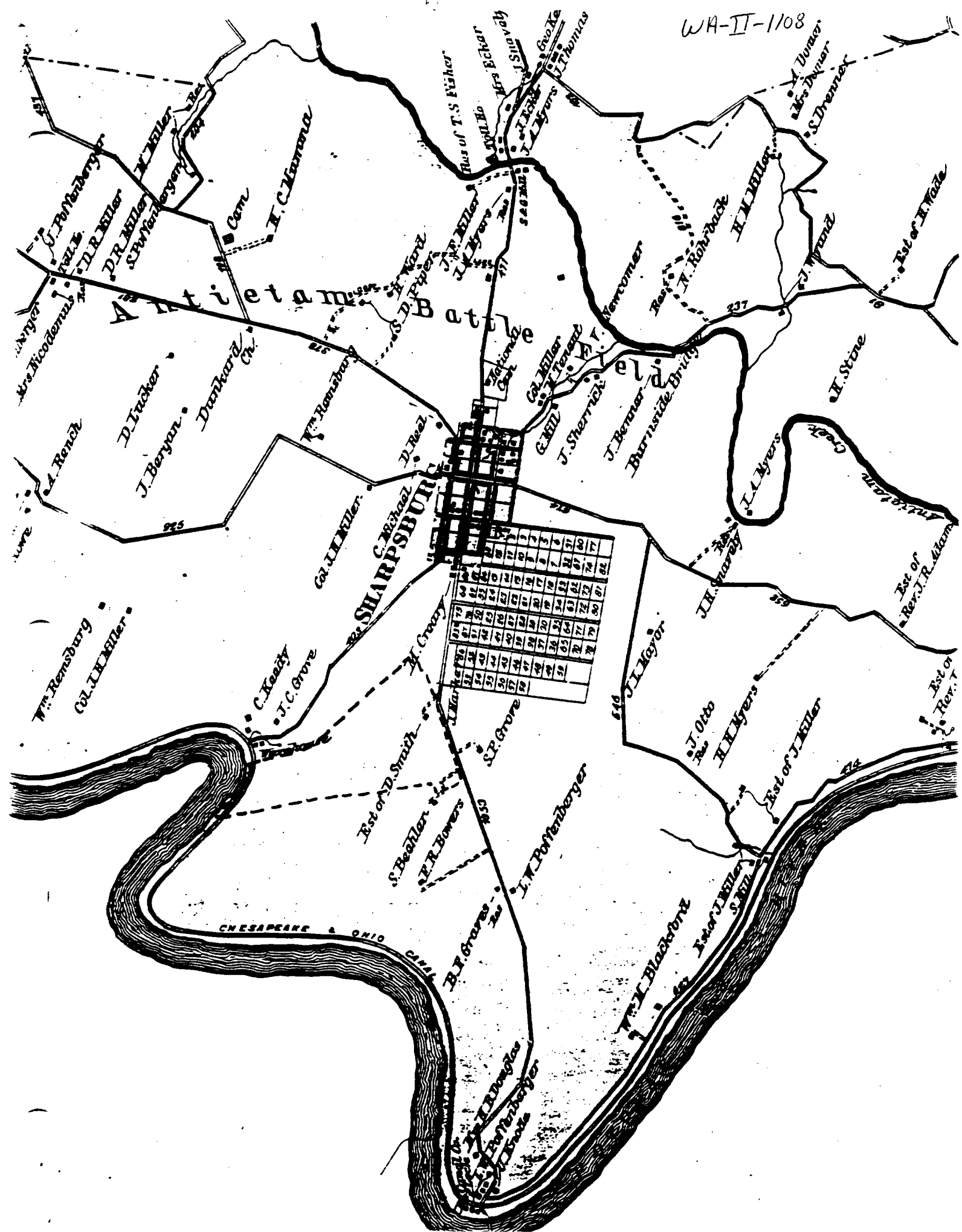


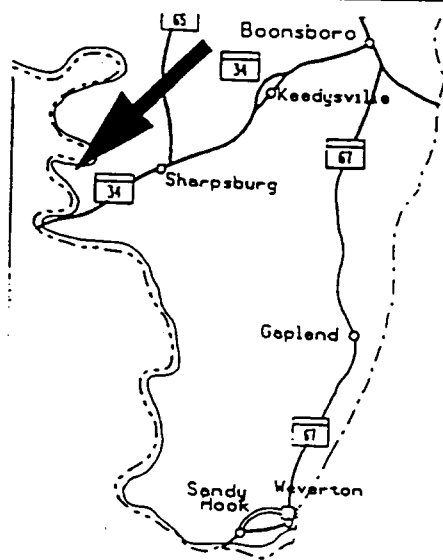
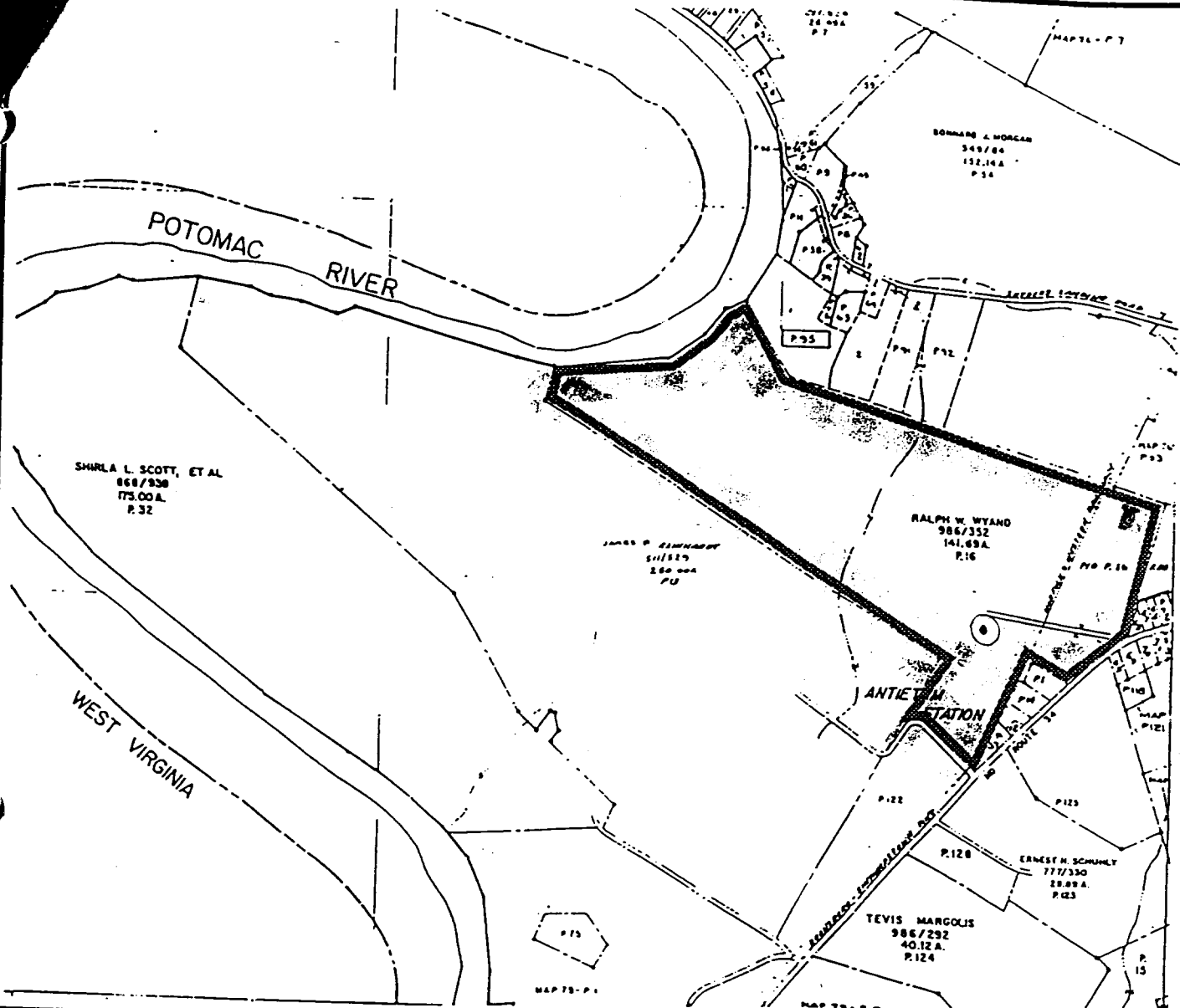
Washington County

WA-TT-1108

MD - DNR - Program Open Space
MD Department of Transportation
Antietam
Ralph Wyand Property
S.P.M. 75, Parcel 16
141.69 Acres

~~Antietam~~ ~~Sept 17~~ ~~Battle~~

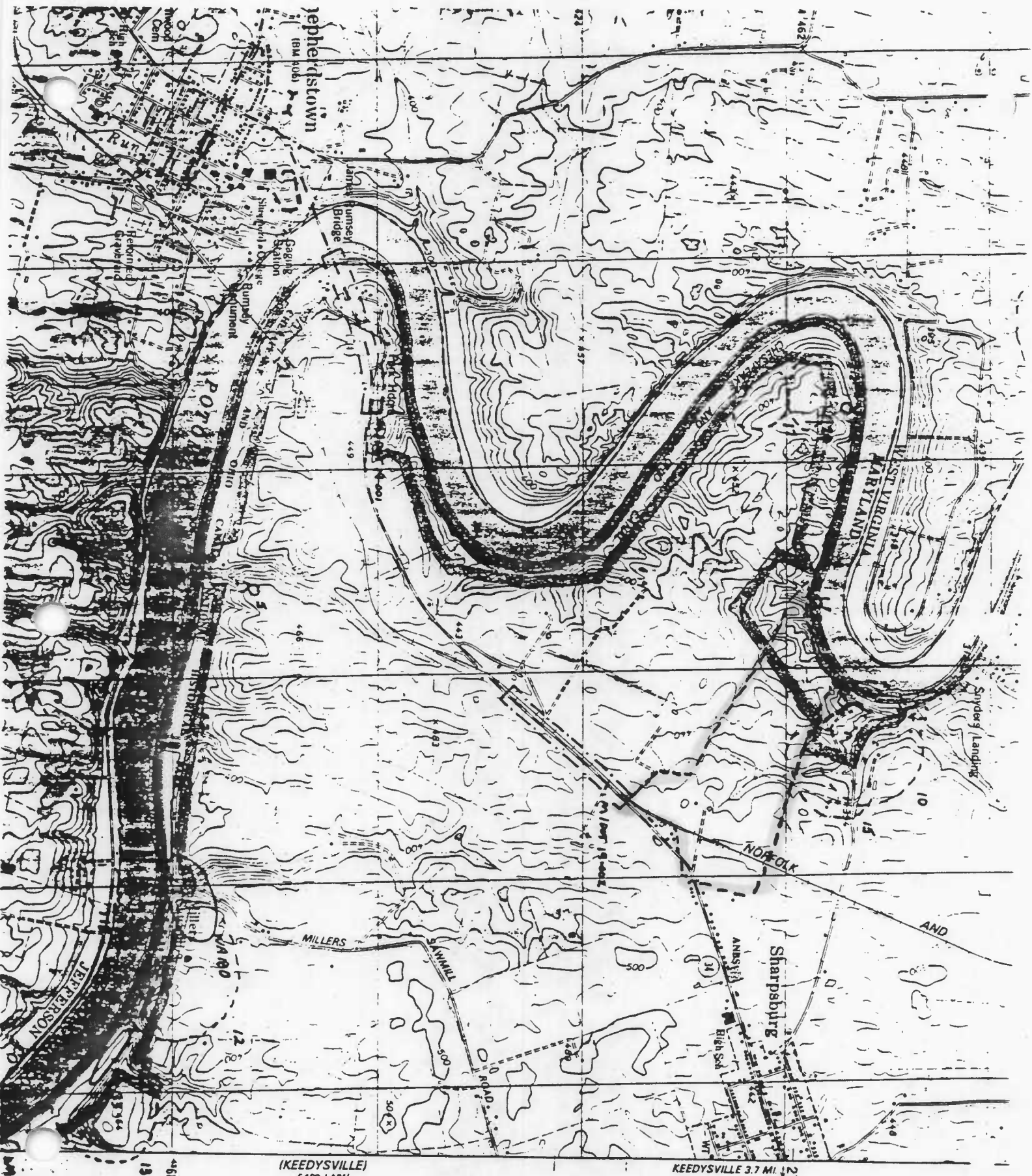




Also: Wash. Cty Maps 30, 33

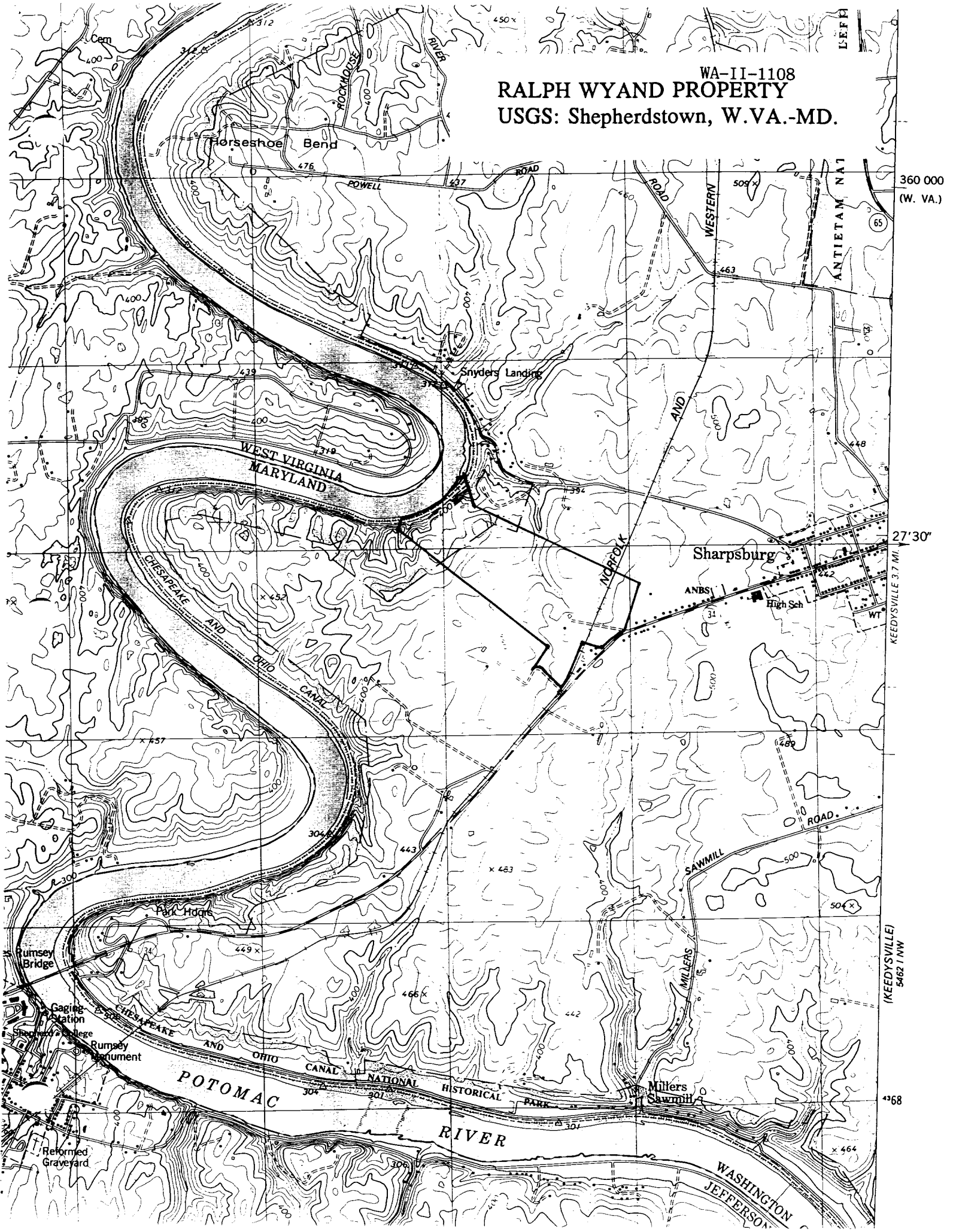
MD - DNR - Program Open Space
MD Department of Transportation
Antietam
Ralph Wyand Property
S.P.M. 75, Parcel 16
141.69 Acres

Washington County



WA II-1108

WA-II-1108
RALPH WYAND PROPERTY
USGS: Shepherdstown, W.VA.-MD.





WA-II-1108

Wyand 9

=Al:28



WA-II-1108

Wyand 1

=AL:18



WA-II-1108

Kyand 2
= A1:21



WA-II-1108

Wyand 3

= A1:23



WA-II-1108

Wyand 4
= A1:22



WA-II-1108

Wyand 5
=A1:25



WA-II-1108

Wyand 6

A1:19



WA-II-1108

Wyand 7

= Al:20



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Wyand 8

A1:26